

"You shall not press down upon the brow of labor this crown of thorns, You shall not crucify mankind upon this cross of gold."—W. J. Bryan.

VOL. XV. NO. 9.

LOGAN, OHIO, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1898.

60 CENTS A YEAR.

WHEELER DEFENDS ALGER.

The Hardships in Camp Wikoff Could Not Be Avoided.

THE SITE WELL CHOSEN.

The Men Did Not Make Any Complaint of the Neglect of the Government.

Suffering of the Men in Cuba Due in Part to Sampson's Call for Haste in Getting the Army There—Would Have Been a Crime to Allow 20,000 Men From a Yellow Fever District to Mix With the People.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 7.—Major-General Joseph Wheeler made this statement to-day:

"In reply to a direct request that I give the exact facts as I see them, I will state that every officer and soldier who went to Cuba regarded that he received a great and special privilege in being permitted to engage in that campaign. They knew they were to encounter yellow fever and other diseases as well as the torrid heat of the country, and they were proud and glad to do so. They knew it was impossible for them to have the advantage of wagon transportation, which usually accompanies armies, and yet officers and men were glad to go, to carry their blankets and their rations on their backs, and to be subjected without any shelter to the sun and rains by day and the heavy dew by night. They certainly knew that the Spaniards had spent years in erecting defenses, and it was their pleasure to assault and their duty to capture the Spanish works. They were more than glad to incur these hardships and these dangers. They went there and did their duty; each man seeming to feel that American



GEN. JOSEPH WHEELER.

honor and prestige were to be measured by his conduct.

"The brave men who won the victories did not complain of the neglect of the Government, but, on the contrary, they seemed grateful to the President and the Secretary of War for giving them the opportunity to incur these dangers and hardships. They realized that in the hurried organization of an expedition by a Government which had no one with any experience in such matters, it was impossible to have everything arranged to perfection.

"One reason why our army was lacking in some respects in equipment was that a telegram was received from Admiral Sampson stating that if the army reached there immediately they could take the city at once, but if there was delay the fortifications of the Spaniards would be so perfected that there might be great difficulty in taking it. On receiving this despatch from Admiral Sampson the War Department directed the army to move at once, and, as all connected with the army will recall, the orders were received after dark, and the army was in motion, had traveled nine miles, and was on the ships at daylight.

"There is no doubt that there have been individual cases of suffering and possibly neglect among the soldiers, not only in Cuba, but since their arrival at the United States. Nearly 20,000 men were brought to a yellow fever district in this place. It would have been criminal to have landed them and allowed them to go promiscuously among the people.

"Every one will realize that to land 18,000 men and put them on bare fields without any buildings whatever could not be done without some hardships. Over 5,000 very sick men have been received in the general hospital and as many more sick have been cared for in the camps, and yet only about sixty deaths have occurred in these hospitals.

Dewey's Sword by Cost \$3,000.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Navy Department to-day entered into a contract with Tiffany, of New York, for the manufacture of a sword and belt for Rear Admiral Dewey, to cost \$3,000.

Congress appropriated \$10,000 for the purchase of a sword for Dewey and medals for the officers and men of his squadron who distinguished themselves at Manila.

Chief Engineer M. Hagan's Reward.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The assignment of Chief Engineer Milligan of the battleship Oregon to the flagship New York means a special distinction and an increase of \$1,200 a year in salary. The promotion was made in recognition of the officer's marvelous record in bringing the Oregon around the Horn from San Francisco under the most trying conditions.

THE MILES INTERVIEW.

President McKinley Will Order an Investigation.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Officials of the War Department are convinced that the outcome of the controversy between General Miles on one side and Secretary Alger and General Corbin on the other, either will be a court martial ordered by the President or a court of inquiry requested by General Miles. It may be announced with authority that the President is much irritated by the unfortunate situation. When he left Washington he had in contemplation an investigation of the whole affair. His subsequent action will depend on what General Miles says about the interview when he returns to this country. If the General denies its authenticity and does not himself ask for a court of inquiry, the case will drop. But General Miles is not likely to deny the interview. Otherwise it is almost certain to be ventilated in an official investigation.

Aguinaldo To the Powers.

Manila, Sept. 7.—Aguinaldo the insurgent leader, has issued a memorial addressed to all the foreign powers reciting the fact that the Philippines have formed a government under the constitution adopted on June 23.

He adds that the Filipino forces have since carried on a campaign of liberty, taken forty provinces, and have reduced Manila. They have 9,000 prisoners.

Peace and tranquility prevail in the conquered provinces, and there is no resistance to Aguinaldo's authority. The campaign, the memorial says, was conducted with due regard to the rules of civilized warfare.

He asks for the recognition of the independence of the Philippine Republic, or, failing in that, to grant the Philippines belligerent rights. The United States are not mentioned in the memorial.

Honor for Colonel John Hay.

London, Sept. 7.—The National Review, referring to the recall of the United States Ambassador, Colonel John Hay, to become Secretary of State, says it considers Colonel Hay to be the best Ambassador accredited here in recent years, adding:

"He has spoken well and not too often; he has abstained from being more British than the British; he has refrained from fulsome flattery, nor has he indulged in postprandial gush, but he has missed no fair opportunity of promoting friendly Anglo-American relations and has been emphatically the right man at the psychological moment."

Breaks Jail to Go to Battle.

Oswego, N. Y., September 7.—Andrew Gardner, a trooper of the First Volunteer Cavalry, who was in the fight before Santiago, is now a prisoner in the county jail here. While awaiting trial prior to the breaking out of the war, on indictments charging him with burglary and grand larceny, he escaped from jail, and a letter from Montauk Point to a relative revealed his whereabouts. He was brought here to-day by Deputy Sheriff Murphy.

Plan to Remove Columbus's Body.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Madrid advice received in Washington to-day says that the Count de Las Infantas, said to be one of the descendants of Christopher Columbus, has held a conference with Senator Sagasta, begging him that the body of the illustrious navigator be immediately transported from Havana to Spain and reinterred in the royal chapel at Madrid with the full honors of an admiral of the royal Spanish navy, the highest rank held by Columbus.

Editors On Field of Honor.

Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 7.—Charles A. Scott, editor of the Bolivar County Democrat, and Captain C. E. Wright, of the Vicksburg Dispatch, met on the field of honor to-day and exchanged two shots each.

The duellists were lined for a third shot when officers appeared on the scene and stopped the battle. The difficulty grew out of an editorial controversy on the fall of the Rosebale Bank.

State Pay for New Jersey Men.

Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 7.—Acting Governor Foster M. Voorhees announced to-day that he intended to try to get from the Legislature an appropriation sufficient to pay all the New Jersey volunteers enough to make their wages since they took the field equal to the amount they would have received if they had been in the service of the State.

Corvina Will Be Honored.

Washington, Sept. 7.—News received in this city from Cadiz shows that by order of the Secretary of the Spanish Navy a flying squadron of Spanish ships is making preparations to go to Southampton, England, to await the coming of Admiral Cervera and the officers under his command, whom they think will be released soon.

Woman Klops With Boy of Twelve.

Birmingham, Sept. 7.—The arrest of a Delaware woman for eloping with a boy of 12 has caused a sensation at Delhi. The woman is Mrs. Mary Brown, wife of a Delaware & Ulster Railroad conductor. She is the mother of several children. The boy is Gus Stewart, son of Robert Stewart, of Delhi.

300 May Have Drowned.

Tacoma, Sept. 7.—The Hong Kong Daily Press is authority for the statement that 300 Spaniards, including sixteen priests, lost their lives several weeks ago when the Spanish gunboat Leyte was captured by a vessel belonging to Rear Admiral Dewey's squadron.

HOBSON TO GO AHEAD.

Will Be Permitted to Test His Plan For Floating the Cristobal Colon.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Lieut. Hobson will be permitted to proceed with his plan of raising the Cristobal Colon by means of air bags, but he will have to work under the directions of Commodore Watson, in command of the fleet at Santiago. His reported action in ordering the wreckers back to work after they had been withdrawn by Commodore Watson is criticized at the Navy Department and may prejudice him there. The department is informed that the wreckers are at work upon both the Colon and the Maria Teresa, and it is said that the Maria Teresa was afloat once, several days ago. How she came to go aground again has not been learned. Lieut. Hobson, when he left Washington, had a large sum to his credit, believed to be \$50,000, to be used in the prosecution of his plan, and the expectation is that that sum will be expended in the experiment. Should it develop, however, that by concentrating the labor of the wreckers upon one vessel it may be saved, while delay would jeopard that result, that course will be promptly adopted.

Mortality in the Army.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Adj.-Gen. Corbin's attention was called to-day to the figures printed this morning by the Chicago Tribune, giving the number of soldiers who had died during this war.

"The Tribune," he said, "prints the names of 1,204 dead. I think the number will reach 1,500. The army has been in existence four months, and numbers in round figures 300,000. That is just about the population of the District of Columbia. The records of the health office of the District show that in three months just ended more than 1,500 of the 300,000 residents of the District died. Out of the same population in the army 1,500 have died in four months. I don't think that is such an awful showing for the management of the army."

Cervera's Records.

Madrid, Sept. 7.—El Heraldo learns from officers of Admiral Cervera's squadron that the Admiral, before taking his ships out of Santiago harbor, left his correspondence with the Government in the care of the Archbishop of Santiago, declaring that some time the world should know what had taken place after the squadron left Cadiz.

The Archbishop, fearing that the documents would fall into the hands of the Americans upon their taking possession of the city, hid them under a flagstone beneath the altar of the cathedral. The Heraldo believes that the papers are now in Spain.

Investigating Charges of Extortion.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Quartermaster-General Ludington has ordered a searching examination of the charges of extortion by stewards and other persons on board the transports chartered by the Government. Col. Pullman, Quartermaster, has been already investigating the abuses on board the Aransas, which is owned by the Government, and a guilty steward who extorted about \$84 from soldiers has been discharged, after having been compelled to reimburse his victims. The conduct of a steward on the Rita is now being investigated, where charges were made for storehouses.

Holland's Young Queen.

The Hague, Sept. 7.—Queen Wilhelmina issued a proclamation this morning expressing her gratitude for the nation's love, she having always received proofs of the people's attachment. Her Majesty declares that she is ready to accept the splendid but weighty task imposed upon her, supported by the fidelity of the people and the noble and elevated conception of her duties given to her by her mother.

Germany With the Czar.

Berlin, Sept. 7.—The Cologne Gazette says that Germany has manifested already to Russia her willingness to support the Czar's scheme of universal disarmament. France, the paper says, is unfavorable to the idea, and maintains an attitude of restrained complaisance toward Russia. It would be impossible, the Gazette adds, for Russia to endorse the attitude of France in regard to Alsace-Lorraine.

Gen. Miles Can't Parade Broadway.

Washington, Sept. 7.—It is said to-night that the War Department will not permit General Miles and his Porto Rico army to parade up Broadway on their return. This action has been taken, it is further stated, because General Shafter and his men have had no opportunity of marching in review.

Lee May Fence In His Horses and Mules.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7.—Gen. Lee is contemplating issuing an order to erect fences around all the division hospitals to prevent the wandering around the hospital tents at night of the army unless and horses that occasionally break loose from the corrals and disturb the patients.

The Olivette Goes Down.

Fernandina, Fla., Sept. 7.—The hospital ship Olivette, which has been lying near the quarantine station, sank in some mysterious manner this morning at about 7:30 o'clock. Aboard of her was a hospital corps of thirty-five and a crew of forty-five persons, all of whom escaped without injury, but in scant attire.

Miss Winnie Davis's Condition.

Narragansett Pier, R. I., Sept. 7.—It was announced this morning that Miss Winnie Davis, the daughter of Jefferson Davis, who is ill with gastritis here, had experienced a change for the worse. Her condition is now considered critical.

Admiral Sampson Has Sailed for Cuba.

on the auxiliary cruiser Resolute.

NEW TRIAL FOR DREYFUS.

The French Public Are Now Beginning to Demand It.

COL. HENRY'S SUICIDE.

The Connivance of Officials in the Deed Dismays Even Dreyfus's Enemies.

Repeated Consultations of the Cabinet—Reason to Believe That the Government Will Grant Revision of the Case and Is Now Considering the Suitable Procedure—President Faure Returns to Paris.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A day of anguish to a vast majority of Frenchmen ended to-night in indescribable emotion caused by the news that the author of the army's latest disgrace had committed suicide in the cell he occupied in the fort at Mont Valerien. Col. Henry, who was arrested yesterday on the charge of having forged a letter that had an important bearing on the Dreyfus case, was found lying in a pool of blood, having cut his throat with his razor he had taken to prison with him in a bag containing clothing.

The deed, following his confession of forgery, was immediately reported to M. Cavaignac, Minister of War.

It is the bare, terrible fact that an officer holding one of the most responsible and most delicate posts in the French Army, the Chief of the Intelligence Department, which is concerned in procuring secret information, should have stooped to forgery in pursuit of an obscure, underhand plan, that fills Frenchmen with despair of whom the trust, whom to believe among all the officers concerned in the trial of Dreyfus.

For the moment the anti-Dreyfusites and the Dreyfusites among the Parisian public maintain their previous

contentions more vehemently than ever. The former are now cursing both Col. Henry and Dreyfus, but in government circles the forgery revelations are working a momentous change.

Paris, Sept. 7.—The post-mortem examination of the body of Col. Henry shows that after he had cut a gash on the right of his throat he dealt a terrific stroke on the left side, which proved fatal. When the body was found it lay extended on the floor, but the clothing of the suicide was saturated.

The most reliable details of Col. Henry's suicide show that in his last moments he was demented. He left an incoherent letter about wanting to bathe in the Seine. The stories that his suicide was due to pressure from higher officers, and that he left letters incriminating his superiors, are not credited, nor are other wild rumors with which Paris has been regaled for the last two days. It is usual to allow officers under rigorous arrest to have a dressing case and razors. There is no barber at Mont Valerien.

The continued silence of the government both as regards the Dreyfus case and the Czar's rescript causes numberless speculations.

The repeated consultations between M. Sarrien, Minister of Justice, and M. Cavaignac, Minister of War, confirms the information that has reached the correspondent of the Sun that the government is disposed to grant a revision of the Dreyfus case, and is now considering the most suitable procedure.

Popular opinion now, for the first time since the beginning of the agitation, generally favors a revision as the only satisfactory issue.

President Faure returned to Paris from Havre this afternoon, owing to the situation created by the suicide of Col. Henry.

Green Goods Men Working Onside.

Clinton, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Green goods men are hunting for victims in this place. They have been using the mails regularly now for the past two weeks, not only here but throughout the entire county of Oneida.

The usual newspaper clipping and typewritten circular are enclosed in the envelopes, with instructions for communication.

Gen. Roe's Resignation Accepted.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Secretary of War, acting under direction of the President, accepted to-day the resignation of Brig.-Gen. Charles F. Roe, of the volunteer army, the resignation to take effect on the arrival of the General at his home in New York.

More Troops for Gen. Otis.

Manila, Sept. 7.—The United States transport St. Paul has arrived here from San Francisco and reports all well on board.

The Lighthouses in the Southern Philippines have been re-established.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS.

Replying to an inquiry made by the government, Gen. Jaudenes, the former Spanish commander at Manila, telegraphs that a permanent and well-equipped army of 60,000 men and a naval squadron will be necessary to restore and maintain Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines.

No request has been received at the War Department for the immediate muster out of Colonel Bryan's regiment, the Third Nebraska. It is also said that if such a request were made it could not be complied with, because the quota for Nebraska to be mustered out has been filled.

Several labor strikes are in progress at Manila, arising from demands for excessive wages, which demands are based on the concessions made by the United States authorities at the beginning of the war when exigencies compelled compliance.

Congressman Jerry Simpson delivered a speech on Saturday night at Topeka, Kan., and was immediately thereafter taken ill. His condition was not regarded as serious until to-day, when it was discovered that he had a severe fever.

An incoming stock train on the Pennsylvania Railroad was thrown from the tracks at Fourteenth street and Maryland avenue, Washington, D. C., after crossing the Long Bridge, killing the fireman and Ben F. Cooper, the brakeman.

Admiral Cervera and his son, Lieutenant Angel Cervera, left Annapolis to-day for Norfolk, Va. He will make arrangements for the sick prisoners there to be conveyed to New York, where they will sail for Spain.

Major General John H. Brooke, with his staff and escort, has completed two-thirds of his journey across the island of Porto Rico towards San Juan. The march has been like a march through a friendly territory.

The Philadelphia Times says Gen. Miles has photographs of the records of the court-martial of Gen. Alger and one of his aides, and will prefer a charge of treason.

It is semi-officially stated that, in view of the re-establishment of peace, orders have been given that the German naval force off Manila will be reduced to one or two ships.

An offensive and defensive treaty is reported to have been signed by Great Britain and Germany. The report is not generally accepted.

The London Daily Mail says it learns that an understanding between Russia and Great Britain on the Chinese question is practically complete.

The Naval reserves marched through New York to continuous cheers, and were reviewed by Mayor Van Wyck and President McKinley.

The New York coroner's jury found that the murderer of "Dolly" Reynolds is unknown, thereby favoring the accused, Dr. Kennedy.

Gen. Pando denies that he was a spy in Florida during the war, and says he did not come to New York to insult Americans.

The public demand for action is likely to cause the President to order an immediate investigation of camp horrors.

Cervera, his officers and men have been ordered released, Spain agreeing to pay for their transportation home.

Emperor Kwangsu of China, according to a dispatch from Peking to the Daily Mail, is reported seriously ill.

Assistant Surgeon-General Senn predicts a typhoid fever epidemic at Camp Wikoff if soldiers are kept there.

Thomas F. Bayard may not live three weeks, though it is possible for him to live a year, his physician says.

The President, it is said, will retire Secretary Alger and appoint Senator McMillan in his place.

Admiral Schley and Gen. Gordon, Porto Rican Commissioners, have sailed on the Seneca.

There were more deaths and prostrations from heat than on any previous day in New York.

The handkerchief in the Dover poisoning case has been traced to a store in San Francisco.

A big iron trust with \$200,000,000 capital, has been launched in Wall Street, New York.

Wilfred Woodruff, fourth President of the Mormon Church, died in San Francisco.

Edward J. Ratcliffe, the wife-beater and actor, has been liberated from prison.

Mrs. Cordelia Botkin admits that she bought arsenic in San Francisco.

Cubans Begin to Disarm.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 7.—The first voluntary surrender of arms on the part of the Cubans since the Americans occupied Santiago occurred to-day, when 200 men belonging to Gen. Cebreco's division came in from their camp near El Cobre and turned their arms over to Gen. Lawton.

The men said they were hungry and desired to go to work. The band was composed of whites and negroes and was headed by an officer belonging to Gen. Cebreco's staff.

Express Train Strikes Trolley Car.

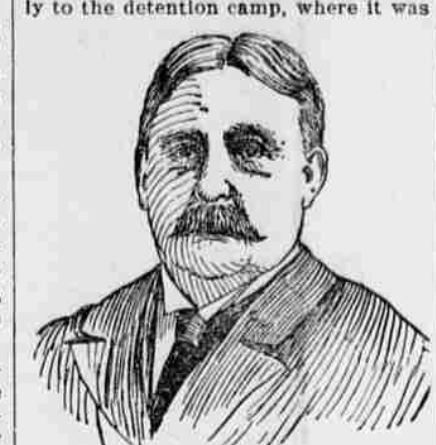
Troy, N. Y., Sept. 7.—The blue line motor car No. 192 of the Troy City Railway Company, was struck by engine 219 of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad, attached to the steamboat express, due in Troy at 7:30 o'clock Monday.

The accident resulted in the death of fourteen persons. Twenty more are injured, some of whom will die. The accident occurred at 7:55 P. M., at the end of the Lansingburg bridge in Cohoes.

GEN. SHAFTER AT MONTAUK.

In Good Health But Has Lost Considerable Weight.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 7.—Major-General William R. Shafter, commanding officer of the Fifth Army Corps, who led the American forces to victory in Cuba, arrived here early this morning from Santiago on the transport City of Mexico. Gen. Shafter seemed to be in excellent health when he came ashore, but he has lost many pounds of flesh, and his uniform coat and trousers looked as though they had been made for a man half as large again. The General went directly to the detention camp, where it was



GENERAL SHAFTER.

announced that he would remain for two or three days in order to observe the quarantine regulations. Two hours after he reached there, however, he exercised his prerogative as commanding officer of Camp Wikoff and drove out alone to take a look at things. He was gone about an hour, returning to the detention camp alone and going to his tent.

Gomez Gives Us His Aid.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 7.—Gen. Cebreco, commanding the Cuban forces at El Cobre, sent word to Gen. Lawton to-day that Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Cuban commander-in-chief, had ordered him to place himself at the disposition of the American commander. Included in the letter of notification were warm congratulations to Gen. Lawton upon his appointment to command the Department at Santiago.

Gen. Lawton's popularity with the Cubans has made the choice of the government in selecting him for the important post he holds singularly fortunate.

Gen. Lawton has also received letters from the Cuban leaders, Gens. Lacerda and Pedro Perez, in which they say they place themselves under his command pursuant to instructions from Gen. Gomez.

Short of Water in Camp.

Camp Wikoff, Montauk Point, L. I., Sept. 7.—There was a water famine here from 9 o'clock last night until afternoon to-day, due to a breakdown in the big pump at the well in the infantry camp. This well is the mainstay of the camp. It gives the best water obtainable here, and 725,000 gallons of it are sent throughout the camp daily. There was almost a panic in the hospital as a result. No water could be obtained for the patients, but as soon as the situation became known a number of sprinkling carts were then sent down to the well, filled and then hustled back to the hospitals, where their loads afforded temporary relief.

American Liners Out of Service.

Washington, September 7.—The naval authorities to-day turned over to the International Navigation Company, operating the American line, the four transatlantic liners used as auxiliary cruisers and two of them later as transport vessels—the St. Louis, St. Paul, New York, and Paris. The latter two were known in the navy as the Yale and Harvard.

Ferre's Hoard Found in Secret Drawer.

Mount Vernon, N. Y., Sept. 7.—Secretaries and bonds amounting to \$100,000 were found in the secret drawer of a bureau of William H. Ferris on Thursday. Ferris died on Monday and his relatives had been searching ever since for the wealth that they knew he possessed.

THE MARKETS.

Produce.

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platform has been 2 1/2 c. per qt. net to shipper.

Wheat—Sept. 68 1/2 @ 69

Dec. 66 1/2 @ 67

Corn—Sept. 34 1/2 @ 35

Dec. 34 1/2 @ 35

Oats—Sept. 24 1/2 @ 25

Butter.

Creamery—extras 19

Fires. 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2

State Dairy tubs, extras 17

Factory, Fresh, flats, 14 @ 14 1/2

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large 7 1/2 @ 9 1/2

Small. 8 @ 8 1/2

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, L. I. bag, 1 50 @ 2 00

" Jersey " 1 75 @ 2 00

Onions, L. I. bag, 2 00 @ 3 25

" Jersey " 2 50 @ 3 25

Turnips, Russian # bbl. 65 @ 75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, # lb. 9 @ 9

Chickens, # lb. 10 @ 10

Turkeys, # lb. 8 @ 9

Ducks, # pair. 40 @ 60